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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF INFORMATION  
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TENTATIVE OUTLINE FOR MOTION PICTURE  
"PUBLIC SERVICE IN U. S. D. A."

The story opens with a few campus shots (taken at Maryland) showing young people grouped around the campus, talking, laughing, consulting each other, and then disbursing to go to class.

We follow a group into a classroom, where we meet the Professor, who will, for the most part, act as narrator throughout the film. He watches his class gather, and as the students come in and sit down, we hear what he is thinking about them. One is a promising young chemist, another is a veteran very much interested in forestry, another has shown remarkable ability in mechanical engineering, another is a woman whose work in nutrition and home economics has been outstanding. We see these various students in CU's as we hear his ruminating. (It might be feasible to show flashbacks of them at work in order to cover the narrator's talk about them.)

It is indicated that young students like these are present in colleges throughout the country, and that they constitute one of our major resources.

The Professor begins his lecture on opportunities for young scientists and technicians in the USDA. He pulls down a chart to show the organization and functions of the Department. This is the over-all view of the total job USDA does.

We move then into illustrations of these bureaus at work, the Professor relating the various jobs, with some historical background, to the various students in his class, whom we have already met.

First: Research, on A: Cattle Brucellosis, with scenes dramatizing its effect and cost, the research done, and finally the incrimination of *Brucella abortus*, and the fight against it. (Rapid and brief)

B: SCS experiments in the effect of rainfall on soil and crops. Show the construction of the rain-machine and the reproduction, in the laboratory, of all possible weather forces in order to investigate their effect on the soil.

From the reproduced, laboratory conditions, fade into actual conservation practices being used on the land to protect the topsoil.

C: Entomological experiments with DDT to determine its effect on the totality of an agricultural area - its possible outcome of throwing the ratios out of balance - destroying bees (pollination) and the food of insectivorous birds, etc.

D: USDA's role in the development of penicillin - at North Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill. - where experimentation and research led to a feasible method of increasing the yield to the point where it could be handled industrially.

Noreseal and Norepol might also be mentioned as developments at this same laboratory - the former made from farm wastes, the latter from vegetable oils.

E: As many other research problems as time will allow, with emphasis placed on the fact, always, that the horizon extends into infinite space, and that new, scientifically-trained minds will always be needed to plunge onward into new frontiers.

In order to relay this information, derived from laboratories and controlled experimentation, to the farmers themselves, the Extension system has been set up to act as intermediary between USDA and the people. The film will show how an extension service is organized and how it deals directly with the people, getting information on the newest and best-proved methods of crop production, farm and home management, livestock growing, etc., to them. These jobs in extension are good opportunities for youngsters who are concerned over the work that must be done to raise America's rural standard of living, bring to their sections the conveniences and short-cuts which are available to cities, and disseminate the kind of information that helps improve the quality of farm products, helps keep the farmer informed as to what is profitable to grow, etc.

Regulatory functions of USDA, demanding well-trained personnel: meat inspection, pure food and drug regulations, port inspection, etc., showing how these things are put into practice and the necessity for their existence.

Employment opportunities in such agencies as AAA, FSA, FCA, SCS, REA, HN&HE, CCC, etc. - the "action" programs, designed to carry out measures for conservation and utilization of the soil, forest and water resources; farm credit; farm rehabilitation; and production.

Summary: probably a concluding message by the Professor, who indicates that the need for well-trained young people in the Department is great, and that opportunities are here for the asking - and the working.



